For the National Era. JAMAICA-ITS ADVANTAGES AS A HOME FOR COLORED EMIGRANTS.

BY SAMUEL ALLINSON, JUN.

The extraordinary resources of Jamaica are singularly neglected, and a knowledge of this fact may be useful to the enterprising emigrant. In the cultivation of the provision grounds, the hoe is used instead of the plough, even for breaking up the land. Similar wasteful and inefficient expenditure of labor prevails in other respects. Such modes of culture would bring the farmers of Pennsylvania and New Jersey to utter ruin. It is asserted that there is not a saw-mill on the island, though water power is abundant. Lumber, staves, and shingles, are largely imported, though timber is abundant.
J. Bigelow, of New York, in an interesting and valuable work, entitled "Jamaica in 1850,"

The forests of Jamaica abound with the rarest cabinet woods, in wonderful variety. I was shown a beautiful box, the top of which was inlaid with thirty different choice and rich

indigenous specimens.
"Among the trees of most value in various ways, may be mentioned the bread-fruit tree, which takes a fine polish; the satin wood; the cedar, which grows to an immense size; the cotton tree, the body of which is cut out by the negroes for canoes; the bamboo, one of the tree, the bark of which is used for cordage and the body for other purposes; the black and green ebony; lignumvite; the palmetto, which sometimes grows one hundred and forty feet in height, and others. The mahogany is native The population of the island consists of about 300,000 blacks, 70,000 "browns," or colored

persons, and 16,000 whites. Color presents no barrier to the enjoyment of equal rights. As members of the Legislature and of the bar, as physicians, editors of newspapers, judges, and ther civil or mulitary officers, jurymen, mer chants, ministers of religion, &c., &c., men take their rank, without respect to color, ac-cording to their moral, intellectual, and pecumary endowments. Speaking of colored men,

They have certainly a fair share of the public patronage; indeed, they are esteemed the favorites of the Government. There are one or two black regiments here, constantly under pay; they furnish nine tenths of the officers of the penitentiary, and, as I have before said, almost the entire police force of the island. Ultimately, I have reason to believe, it is the expectation of the Home Government that these islands, without changing their colonial relations, will be substantially abandoned by the white population, and their local interests left to the exclusive management of the people

A very important consideration with those contemplating emigration, is the healthfulness of the chinate. With regard to this, the change for our colored people would probably be favorable. They are here often subject to diseases of the lungs, and to rheumatism, which are but little known in Jamaica. Fevers sometimes occur, but generally of a manageable kind. With prudent care to avoid improper use of fruit, great fatigue in the sun, and exposure to night air from marshes, they do not often be-

The cholera has recently, for the first time visited the island, and with fearful malignity By the last accounts it was on the decline, and if it be not now extinct, we may trust that it will ere long cease its ravages. One of its ef fects has been to encourage emigration, by enhancing the demand and price of labor. Another important question should be

"What is the moral condition of the people?" To this it may be replied, that on the first of August, sixteen years ago, the laboring popupersons, were emancipated from slavery. Their fully labored at many points, and under cirhorn of its power where slavery exists. It is cause, therefore, of regret, rather than of wonder, that the state of morals, though improved, is still low. The first day of the week is obslavery, it was the day for market. John Can-DLER, a valued minister of the gospel of the Society of Friends, from Chelmsford, England, benefit of the emancipated,) and who revisited the island in 1850, testifies of the freed people that they are, emphatically, a church going people, and that they present a beautiful spec-, flocking with their families, in neaf at tire, from their villages on the mountain sides, liberty wherewith Christ has set them free," There are 20,000 children attending the

schools, which are taught by teachers generally however, is not more than one third of those who should attend. The parents, ignorant themselves, cannot yet appreciate the value of instruction, and, like many in this country, prefer that their children should be earning ioney. The females seem particularly to re quire instruction in their rights and duties, that woman may take her place as the companion

The use of spirituous and fermented liquors is painfully prevalent, and a very large proporpulsory, it is not respected. An incubus is ever weighing down the prosperity of that com-

munity where the true nobleness of an independent laborer is not recognised. There is a degree of indolence and a want of enterprise manifested among the people, caused, no doubt, in part by the climate, but much more owing to the remaining evil effects of

tions. A giant iniquity, spreading and strengthening itself for centuries, cannot at once be so completely overthrown as to leave no saddenrelies in the moral and physical condition

tion, the depressed condition of woman, the use of intoxicating drinks, and the general want of enterprise—the emigration from this country of persons of good moral and industrious habits, and, above all, of persons of intelligence and piety, would be productive of immense benefit.
The examples of men of correct lives labering with energetic industry cannot be wholly lost, but, with the stimulus occasioned by the constantly multiplied wants of freedom, we may

The writer of this article has endeavored ruthfully to present facts drawn from reliable sources. If there be errors in them, he trusts they are immaterial. The adaptation of climate and the tendency of events seem to him sway most of the tropical portion of the globe. He has, however, no desire to persuade the people of color to leave the United States. Those who would succeed best in Jamaica would be valuable citizens of this land, if the Anglo Saxon race would treat them as Christians should treat all those "for whom Christ died." His aim has been to lay before them certain information, which, to his mind, ap-pears important. "Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind." Going or remain-ing, he desires that they may attain the greatest good by the surest means—the approbation of Heaven and good men, by lives of piety and was marked by suffering and persecution, borne in a spirit of meek forgiveness and self-denial.

They who mour time suffer wrong and persecution, can pursue no better course than to follow His bright example.

industry of the island absorbed in the culture of the arts and favorite staples on the large estates, that common articles of table consumption in Kingston are higher thair in any part of England or the large estates, that composite and sold by JAMES C. AYER, Practical and sold by JAMES C. AYER, Practical

maica with the utmost ease and abundance, and ought to be sold for prices far below the current rates for the same articles in any city in

the United States: Butter, per lb. -American cheese, per lb. English cheese, per lb. 3710 Potatoes, per lb 25 to 37 to Garlic, per lb. Hams, at retail, per lb. Lard, per lb. 121, Onions, per lb. 12 to 18 Flour, per lb. Cow's milk, per quart Goat's milk, per quart, - \$16 to \$18 Flour, per barrel Corn meal, per barrel - \$12 to \$11 Eggs, 2 for 61a cents-during the Christmas holydays, 5 cents a piece.

The high price of butter, cheese, milk, beef, and mutton, is the more astonishing, when we learn that the finest pasturage continues during the year. The Guinea grass, an excellent variety, grows abundantly, six feet in height. B.

The ordinary prices of such articles as the

peasantry generally use,	are	stated	by J.	Me
Lean, as follows:				
Yams, per 112 lbs	-		- 3	
Cocoes, or eddoes -	-	50 (ts. to \$	1
Sweet potatoes -	-	75	ts. to \$	1
Plantains, per 100 -			- 8	1
Arrow root, per lb	\mathbb{R}^{2}		18 cent	
Salted codfish, lb.	- 2	3 to	4 cents	s.
Fresh beef and pork, th		9 to	2 cent	s.
Salt beef and pork, lb.			25 cent	
Sheep mutton, per lb.		12 to	25 cent	s.
Goat mutton, per lb.	-	6 to	12 cent	s.
Poultry are reared and s	blos	by the	peasar	itr
as follows:			********	
Common fowls each	-		5 cent	4.

50 to 75 Ducks, each Geese, (not many raised) \$2 to \$1 50 to 75 cents. Guinea hens 50 cents to \$2 A roasting pig A milch goat, (favorite stock) - \$3 to \$4 A roasting kid 25 cents. Eggs, per dozen Such a market for his products would be more valuable to a Jersey farmer than a gold

A Jamaica correspondent furnishes the folwing statement : Yams of all kinds ripen in five to eight

Beans and peas of all kinds ripen in six weeks to three months. Maize (Indian corn) ripens in three to four Sweet potatoes ripen in three to four months.

Potatoes ripen in four to six months. Cocoes, or eddoes, ripen in nine to twelve nonths after planting; they then bear a succession of crops afterwards, ripening in every three months.

Plantains ripen in ten to twelve months after planting; they throw up a succession of young noots, which continue bearing for several years, and always have fruit on them. This plant and the coco are great favorites with the settlers, as yielding almost a daily supply of

on large trees. J.J. Gurney says of the first: "It is round, of the size of a cocoa-nut, and covered with a green rind, divided into hexagons, like the honey-comb. We were directed keep it for a day or two, then to bake it, and to cut it in slices to be toasted for break-We found it a sweet, agreeable, farinafast. ceous food, probably the best substitute for bread that has yet been discovered." The same writer remarks: "As to the mango trees, they may be said to cover the country, and during the four summer months afford abundance of delicious food to men, mules, horses, cows and pigs. All animals seem equally fond of this fruit. The better sorts have somewhat the flavor of a peach, and are very luscious."-Letters to H. Clay.

A list of articles that might be profitably raised by settlers:

Coffee, sugar-canes, cacao, cocoa-nuts, castor-oil nuts, capsicum and all other peppers, annatto, tobacco, cotton, arrow root, ginger, indigo, turmeric, pine apples, honey, wax, pindars, grapes, figs, nutmegs, sarsaparilla, oranges, lemons, shaddocks, bread-fruit, jackfruit, tamarinds, olives, dates, liquorice root

EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

Jefferson, Ohio, October 1, 1852.- I notice in the Era of the 23d ult. a statement put forth by the Republic, that some Pierce documents had been franked by me to Port Byron, Illinois. All I can say is, that I never franked ("some of the loveliest spots of creation,") to their respective places of worship. This attendance on public worship may, as in other countries, be partly attributable to a gregarious disposition: but J. Candler feelingly remarked knowledging the receipt of documents from me, that "some of the emancipated people have attended to gospel truth, and are enjoying that character.

J. R. Gidding their receipt of documents from me, which I am sure I never franked, knowing their attended to gospel truth, and are enjoying that

Pekin, Niagara co., Sept. 28, 1852.—Please send me the National Era. I have read Baltimore edicts enough.

Grape Grove, Green co., Ohio, Sept., 26, 1852. John P. Hale was at Xenia yesterday, and there were about twenty of the old Hunkers turned most powerful men that has ever been in our

Summerfield, Ohio, September 30, 1852.-1 wish to know if Gen. Scott is strictly a temperance man—that is, is he a teetotaller, or does he sometimes "take a little." By giving an answer to the above soon, either privately or in the columns of the Era, you would much oblige myself, as well as many others in this

understood to be a "teetotaller."

in a long editorial this week .- Ed. Era.

South Prospect, Sept. 29, 1852.—It seems to me that the defeat of Scott will be more favorable to a strong Free Soil organization than the contrary. The Democratic party will rally under a defeat, with their host of Hunker leaders. The Whigs will break up, if unsuc-cessful, under the lead of Seward and Greeley, and present a strong front to the slave power. The vote in this place is no indication of the Free Soil strength, as they generally voted for Hubbard on temperance principles. The Hun-ker Democrats will probably trade with the Whigs—giving them the Governor, and taking the United States Senator. Such an operation will unite the Liberal of all parties in one organization-an organization that will control

Fulton, Oswego co., N. Y., Sept. 30, 1852.—I hope you will pardon me for intruding upon your time to state one or two facts in regard to political matters in this Northern region. The first is, the eagerness with which the people drink in Anti-Slavery principles advocated in your valuable paper. Within three months past, with a small amount of effort and but little influence-for I am a laboring man-I have procured you fifty-two new subscribers for the Era. There are now nearly or quite one hundred find their way to this office. Their weekly visits are quite peaceful, but they are kindling a fire in the political atmosphere that will burst over the heads of Hunker Whigs and Democrats the first of November, that will cause them to turn pale with astonishment. Another indication of good, is the establishment of the Oneida Telegraph, an organ for the Free Democracy, with the banner of Hale and Julian at the mast-head.

are gaining ground here rapidly. Some of those whose names I send, have not heretofore acted with us, but they will hereafter. They will not occupy the unenviable position of voting for men and discarding their principles of embracing the candidate and "spitting" upon his platform. On the contrary, they go the men who stand on the right platform, and the platform that has the right men on it. The Anti-Slavery sentiment in this State is becom-The author of "Jamaica in 1850" remarks, pp. 109, 110: "So entirely are the capital and industry of the island absorbed in the culture of evidently upon the eve of a great moral and

to "resist" and "discountenance" it, but every effort of the tyrant to quench the fire, only added fuel to the flame. Not unlike that struggle is the one in which we are now engaged; nor will their results be dissimilar. act as though the ultimate success of correct principles depends upon his individual exertion. Let us remember, that although Truth is a mighty weapon, it takes bold minds and stout hearts to wield it.

A TRIP TO THE NORTHWEST.

The Pittsburgh Convention-Its Aspects-Its Influence on the Northwest-Prospects of the Campaign, &c. [CONCLUDED.]

BALTIMORE, Oct. 1, 1852. To the Editor of the National Era:

From Cleveland I proceeded to Detroit, in one of the elegant steamers running in connection with the Michigan Central and Northern Indiana Railroad route, under the command of Captain Pearce. There I had a delightful meeting with the colored people, made up in large proportion of fugitive slaves, whom I found there openly "taking care of themselves." under the lead of such men as Henry Bibb, who publishes the Voice of the Fugitive, in Windsor, Canada, just across the Detroit river, Mr. Gordon of Detroit, and other noble-spirited men of color, whose names I cannot now remember From Detroit I diverged on a trip to Canada on the pleasant little steamer Ploughboy, running up Detroit river, and across to the beautiful little lake St. Clair, and then up the Thames river to Chatham village, which is some seventy miles distant from Detroit: and from there to what is known as "King's Settlement." [Of this portion of my travel I do not propose to speak now, but to devote a special letter to it, at a more leisurely future day, with your per-

I returned to Detroit, and addressed a large and spirited ratification meeting there. Leaving the Free Democracy in good spirits in "Gen. Cass's city," where the Hunker Democrats were flat enough, on account of the sacrifice in the Baltimore slaughter-house of their millionaire fellow-citizen, I took up my line of travel, and the delightful Central Railroad carried me rapidly and safely to the "Prairie

I spent a number of days at Chicago, put altogether-for I made it the centre from which I made several delightful runs by the Central and Southern boats by turn, to the Lake cities of Wisconsin, and by the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad as far as the romantic and thriving village of Rockford, the present terminus of the rail-track; and diverging both from lake and railroad into the prairie country as far as Beloit, Wisconsin, where I spoke fo Hale and Julian, and to other more rural points, back of Kenosha and Racine, where the enthusiastic county conventions noticed in the Era were held, and where I was glad I suffered myself to be taken from my route, to say a hearty word for that whole-souled man, Charles Durkee, and to hear him nominated the third time by a grateful people, who seem to approciate his rare worth. And here I take occasion to say, that having been nominated by the peo ple, without leave of the "wireworkers," I expect to hear of his triumphant election for a third term in the councils where such rare men are much needed, as you well know.

I also met the people at Kenosha and Racine. speaking at the latter flourishing place to a large and spirited meeting of the Free Democracy, whose doctrines have some advocates there, whose uniform kindness I shall long rethe members of the various churches, on the obstacles to religious progress in the South The mention of a court house in connection with such a theme will sound shocking enough to those accustomed to the sort of court houses we have in Southern villages, and the altogether different use they are put to, for the most part. So it did to me, I confess; and I took part. So it did to me, I confess; and I took very above liberty, and the gag-law and thumb-screw above freedom of speech and equal rights, and learned how differently the inhabitants viewed and used it. I now do not feel as though I had been "excluded from the churches," for discovered that it is not only customary for lectures on religious topics, but even regular sermons, to be delivered in their neat and com-

modious "court house." At Milwaukie I found the Wisconsin State sided over by Byron Kilbourn, Esq., with be-coming dignity. It gave the plainest indica-tions that in that State there are men of the most reliable sort, especially those in the more rural districts. At this Convention, Samuel Lewis, of Ohio, made two speeches, one in the atter-noon and the other at night, both of great abil-ity and efficiency, as is his habit. Mr. Van Amringe, who is now in our movement hearti-Mr. Lewis was also the principal speaker at the rural meetings just noticed as inciden-tally attended by me. His visit to Wisconsin was not only acceptable, but evidently highly

useful. progress is a glorious illustration of the superi-ority of free labor over slave labor, of which I the corner. It is given up that he is one of the had heard much, and of which I expected much in the way of Anti-Slavery progress, from the fact that its people were capable of appreciating and sustaining so natural a man as their own Durkee, I want to notify you not to be surprised if it should east its vote for Hale and Julian. Everything looks favorable for that culation of the paper, and also to raise a graconsummation so devoutly to be wished. A little extra exertion by her English speakers, with one or two German lecturers, to reach the ears General Scott is a temperate man, but is not imderstood to be a "teetotaller."

Here is a view of results to which we allude

of the blind worsnippers of the mere name of Democracy," would give her the glorious distorgan. Adopted. Resolved. That we deem it indispensable to our success as a party, and the ultimate triumph of our principles, to offer for the support of the electors of Michigan an entire State.

I spoke twice in Chicago, at Free Soil meetings appointed for Mr. Lewis, and once to a meeting appointed for me by the colored people, who are not very numerous, but thrifty, and respected by their fellow-citizens generally. I found many kind friends, among whom gratitude for special kindnesses shown leads me to name James H. Collins, E-q, the Free Democratic Congressional candidate of that district, Dr. Charles V. Dyer, and Zabina Eastman of the Western Citizen, a paper which I was glad to find "looking up" again. By the way, the Citizen has received an important alliance in the Daily Times, conducted by Mr. Gaston, a new, spirited, Free Soil paper, from which much of the Citizen's matter is "made up" to

nois, I attended County Conventions, and spoke to the masses, whom I found sympathetic and ready for the good work. I also spoke on the religious aspects of slavery, or the slavery aspect of religion, more correctly speaking, at Lysander, some sixteen miles northwest of Rockford—another effort suited to the Sabbath. Depend upon it, we shall hear a good account from Northern Illinois in November. The whole region is ripe for a revolution! I should not be surprised if a Free Democrat were returned to Congress from the Rockford (first) district, so wofully disgraced whilem by Col. Baker, and also from the Chicago district. Mr. Collins is an able, noble-spirited man, with John Wentworth, as his Hunker Democratic opponent, standing on the Pro-Slavery plat- adopted: form. The people can hardly fail to see where their true interests lie, when called upon to

form. The people can hardly fail to see where their true interests lie, when called upon to choose between the two men and the two platforms thus broadly and glaringly contrasting. The rural sections of the district, at all events, will give Mr. Collins a large majority of their votes.

From what I have written, you will find my justification, I think, for feeling encouraged at the sequences of the Pittsburgh Convention, in the great Northwestern prairie land. It but remains to trace my route home again. It was the same, except that I took the Southern Michigan and Northern Indiana line of railroad and steamers, from Chicago back to Cleveland. By this route I had a pleasant jaunt over an interesting, though newly-opened country for the greater part, crossing the lake country for the greater part, crossing the lake terial aid for the cause of struggling freedom, from Toledo, instead of Detroit. Take the trip at the call of such committee, as the times and

United States. I give below a list of prices paid at the hotel where I stayed, for articles, every one of which could be cultivated in Japublic conveyances seemed to be gentlemanly as well as faithful men. Everything I saw prompted me to exclaim, Glory to Freedomaccursed be Slavery, forever! I return more fully assured than ever, that the principles of Let, then the True Democracy act; for this is the Free Democracy are the principles of Truth pre-eminently the time for action. Let us and Righteousness, and that it is my duty to "strike while the iron is hot." Let every man labor for them through woe or weal—through frowns or favors-through victory or defeatbelieving that Heaven is on our side, and that ultimate success is sure to reward our exer-

With these inly-sustaining sentiments, I am, as ever, hopefully yours.

For the National Era HAUNTED.

BY MRS. H. L. BOSTWICK.

In lonely mood I wander forth, With weary step and languid eye-There is no beauty on the earth, There is no glory in the sky.

All day a cypress shadow seems To wrap my spirit like a cloud; Between me and the sunlight gleams A golden head, a snowy shroud.

Beneath a grave-stone's marble thrall, To Death my hopes and joys are given, With her whose angel shape is all My eyes behold of light and heaven.

When Spring her bright regalia wears I court her smiles and kisses warm . Yet still her varying beauty bears The likeness of that buried form. When primrose buds their star-born gleam

To me their waving clusters seem The tresses of that golden head The white blooms on the orehard trees Rest like a soft descended cloud,

But snowdrops and anemones

Upon the wings of twilight shed,

Are pallid as that phantom shroud. I wander 'mid the autumn woods, When midnight lamps are in the sky The winds, amid their solitudes,

Sound hollow as a spirit's cry. The leaf-gems from the glittering crown That Spring-time to the forest brings, Like wounded birds come fluttering down.

With blood-spots on their yellow wings The moonlight falls, in amber bars, Between the arrowy birchen stems; The brightness of November stars

Is mirrored in a thousand gems.

Yet sun and moon, and starlight pale, Spring flowers, and autumn's mellow vine To wake one thrill of gladness fail. Within this haunted heart of mine.

For nought of glory in the sky, And nought of beauty on the earth. But wears her semblance, to my eye, Who sits no more beside my hearth.

The shadows o'er that marble stone, Still fold my spirit like a cloud ; Still float between me and the sun, That golden head, and snowy shroud Edinburgh, Ohio.

MICHIGAN FREE DEMOCRATIC STATE CON-VENTION.

The Free Democratic State Convention wa held at Kalamazoo, Sept. 29th. Frederick there, whose uniform kindness I shall long remember; and at the former, to a Sunday evening meeting in the Court House, composed of Lapham, of Oakland, Vice Presidents: S. A. Baker, of Wayne, and S. B. Smith, of Oakland,

The following resolutions were adopted Whereas the National Democratic and Whig parties, at the late Baltimore Conventions, did most palpably abandon the fundamental principles of the Jeffersonian creed, by placing sla-

therefore—
Resolved, That they have forfeited all claims to the confidence of freemen, and have planted themselves upon platforms odious to God, and obnoxious to all good men, and subversive alike of every national and civil right.

Resolved, That we recognise in the platform of the Free Democracy, adopted at Pittsburgh.

Number of Vessels and Tonnage telonging to the following Countries. Free Democratic Convention in session, and a large and enthusiastic body it was, ably pre-Jeffersonian creed, and that we adopt said platform in all its length and breadth, and will vield it our hearty and untiring support. yield it our hearty and untiring support.

Resolved, That we recognise the principles of the Maine Liquor Law as essential to social

happiness and future prosperity, and we in-scribe them upon our banners, and will yield our support to no man or men not fully committed to all the foregoing principles.

The same committee made a report on a Free Democratic newspaper, to be published ly, with the hope of his new allies that he will carry his National Reform co-laborers with him, was present, but did not make any speech-lows: "Having received the following proposition from Rev. S. A. Baker, the editor designated on an organ appointed by the meeting in Ann Harbor, to wit: That he will furnish its patrons with the above paper one year, at the low price fixed by the Committee on an or-gan, to wit: one dollar per year, provided he is furnished with five thousand cash subscribers, or twenty-five hundred cash subscribers, and a gratuity fund of \$500 promply raised. The five thousand subscribers is greatly prefer-

red, therefore—

Resolved, That we accept the foregoing prop osition, and will meet its terms, and that the Free Democracy be invited to extend the cir-

of the blind worshippers of the mere name of State, and extend the circulation of the State

Electors.—Chester Gurney, St. Joseph co. H. Hallock, Wayne; B. S. Treadwell, Jackson

H. Hallock, Wayne; B. S. Treadwell, Jackson; R. R. Beecher, Lenawee; Dr. N. M. Thomas, Kalamazoo; D. W. C. Leach, Genesee.

Governor.—Isaac P. Christianey, Monroe.

Lieutenant Governor.—Erastus Hussey.

Secretary of State,—Francis Denison.

State Treasurer.—Silas M. Holmes.

Auditor General.—W. Wheeler, St. Joseph.

Attorney General.—Hovey K. Clarke.

Superintendent, Public, Instruction.—Unton Superintendent Public Instruction .- Upton

Tracey Howe
Commissioner Land Office.—Nathan Power
State Board of Education.—Professors J. A
B. Stone, Kalamazoo; Edwin B. Fairfield, Jack son: Enoch N. Bartlett. Eaton.

The Convention was addressed by Rev. A. St. Clair, S. B. Smith, and others: after which,

it adjourned sine die. FREDERICK SHURTZ, President. S. A. BAKER, Secretaries.

THE FREE DEMOCRACY ON INTERVENTION AND THE PUBLIC LANDS.

At the State mass meeting of the Free De-mocracy of New York, held at Syracuse on the 30th ult., the Committee on Resolutions, through Calvin Pepper their chairman, reported the fol-

Resolved, That American slavery

people in all proper and legal ways to take pos-session, and make the wilderness and desert places blossom as the rose; and in furtherance of this object, we recommend the appointment by the National Committee of a committee to devise a plan that will enable the people desirous of settling upon the public lands to comine their efforts, and by unity of action secure to themselves and to the country all the prof-its, benefits, and advantages, to be derived from the speedy and systematic settlement of a new country, by a hardy, industrious, and independ-

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE CASÉ.

Judges Murray and Anderson yesterday rendered the decision of the Supreme Court in the matter of the three slaves, whose case has been under deliberation for some time past. Their names are Carter Perkins, Robt. Perkins, and Sandy Jones. Mr. C. S. Perkins, of Bolivar county, Miss., is the claimant, and arrived here in October, 1849, with the first-named slave. The other two arrived here afterwards. They have been at work in the mines until the 31st of May last, when they were arrested at Ophir, Placer county, by the sheriff of that county, on the complaint of Mr. Perkins, who seeks to re-convey them to Mississippi, under the provisions of the act of the Legislature, "respecting fugitives from labor and slaves brought o this State prior to her admission into the Union," passed April 15, 1852.

They were taken thence to Sacramento city, and before Judge D. B. Fry, Justice of the Peace, where proof was adduced of their being the property of Mr. Perkins, and they were or dered into his custody. They then sought for a release under writ of habeas corpus, before Judge Aldrich, of the District Court of that Judicial District, who held that they were legally restrained of their liberty, and remanded them into custody. Mr. Perkins then brought them down here for the purpose of putting them on a steamer, when they obtained from Judge Wells, then holding a temporary appointment as associate Justice of the Supreme Court, a sec-ond writ of habeas corpus, which brought their case before that tribunal.

The case was argued there a month since by Messrs. E. Norton, C. Cole, and H. S. Brown on behalf of the slaves, and by Judge Todd Robinson for the master. Judge Wells's term having expired by reason of the return of Judge Heydenfeldt, the decision of the case was left in the hands of Judges Murray and Anderson. each of whom delivered opinions coming to the same conclusion. Both of the opinions are very lengthy, and are devoted exclusively to the dis cussion of the constitutionality of the law of the Legislature, and both Justices concur in the opinion that the law is constitutional and valid. An order was accordingly made that the negroes be re-delivered into the custody of the claimant.-Alta Cal., Aug. 31.

DR. BOND ON THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW .-It gives us great pleasure to transfer to our olumns the following, from the last number of the Christian Advocate and Journal. On this subject we are agreed, with this exception-the danger to the country arises, not from a revival of ultra-abolitionism, but from ultra pro-sla-

We desire, however, that no one may conider us as sanctioning the 'Fugitive Slave Law. On the contrary, we are free to declare that it contains provisions which we do not approve, and imposes obligations with which, as Christian, we dare not comply. As a Christian we are bound to submit meekly and patiently to the penalties of disobedience; but no earthly power has a right, nor can it have the power, to compel us to commit sin, or what we believe to be sin. We believe, too, that the politicians who may disregard the higher law, and find a sanction for everything in political expediency, will find the measure, as Talleyrand once said on a memorable occasion, to be worse than a crime, a political blunder. In a pecuniary point of view, the advantage to the effect it has revived and strengthened an expiring ultra-abolitionism to a degree which threatens to absorb all other political and national considerations; the apprehension of which should fill all patriots and friends of the Union

THE MARINE OF THE WORLD .- The following authentic and highly interesting table is copied by the New York Commercial Adver-tiser from the Beliast (Ireland) Mercantile

Countri	na.	1,761	10		· ·	5	Countries. Tons.	Vessels.
Great B		in					4,144,115	34,090
France				-		0	595,344	13,679
Norway			93		2		337,058	3.064
Russin								750
Greece			150,000	4,000				
Naples			100	*	*		100,000	_
Hambur		¥		4			82.053	286
Belgium							22,770	161
Cape of (Goo	bd	Hop	pe			4.080	34
United S	tat	es					3,535,451	-
Netherla	nd	8			*		395,924	1.793
Austria							178.000	
Denmark	a	nd	Du	ich	ies		168,978	4,710
Papal St	ate	N					133,402	1,520
Canada							68,553	683
Ceylon							30,828	609
Mauritiu	18	*			*		10,020	125
Tuscany				¥		*	27,588	773
Prussia				*			133,658	977
Total							10,118,841	67.184

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, PAST ND FUTURE.-William Darby has communicated to the National Intelligencer the following synopsis of the population of the United States, according to the several Censuses hitherto taken, with the probable aggregate at each decennial numbering during the next century

recorded in the Tabular view of the Seven Enumerations made by the Decennial Census,

1790 - - - - - 3,929,872 1800 - - - - - - 5,305,952 1\$20 - - - - 9,638,131 1830 - - - - 12,866,920 1840 - - - 17,063,353

Table II.—Prospective view of the Population of the United States from 1860 to 1950, inclusive, on the ratio of one and a third decennially as found by Table 1, very nearly:

1860 - - - - - 30,958,000 1870 - - - - 41,145,000 54.859.000 1890 - - - - - 73,144,000 97,525,000 120.034.000 160,045,000 213,360,000 284,480,000

To sell Pictorial and Useful Works for the year

1853.

\$1,000 A YEAR!—Wante! in every County of the United States, active and enterprising mento engage in the sale of some of the best books published in the country. To men of good address, possessing a small capital of from \$25 to \$100, such inducements will be offered as to enable them to make from \$3 to \$10 a day profit.

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Information offered for one dol'ar, that may be made worth fifty dollars, truce tood.

A NY person who will send their address and one dollar in an envelope, post paid, to E Jordan, formerly of Corners, Vermont, but now of Newbury, Vermont, shall have sent him by mail, post paid, in consideration therefor, a Circular informing him—let. How to prepare four kinds of feed for bees, costing from two and a half to fire and a half enta per pound, from which good honey is produced. 21 Giving information how to use the feed successfully, with any ordinary kind of box hive, saving the expense of buying a patent hive expressly for the purpose. 3d. Giving information how to prevent fighting and robbing from neighboring swarms, while in the process of feeding.

Knowing that multitudes are auxious to obtain the abovemamed information, and that it is more than an equivalent for the dollar asked, no apology is needed for this notice.

Aug. 5

J. WARNER & CO., 411 Broadway, New York, beg J. to invite attaction to their stock of Rovewood Piano Fortes, just manufactured from their new and greatly im-proved Scales. These instruments embrace some points of excellence entirely original, and not to be found in any oth-ers made in the United States—such, for example, as sundry material improvements in the Scales, the Globular Socketed Tubular Bars, &c., &c. They are made of the very best of materials, and by the ablest workmen to be found in the

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4. Map of the United States, 6 feet by 6 feet 10 inches.

5. Map of Europe, 6 feet by 6 feet 10 inches.

6. Map of Asis. 6 feet by 6 feet 8 inches.

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THE new building and arrangements for opening the male department of this institution teing now complete, the Managers, through their Committee, will be prepared to receive applications for admission on Sixth day (Friday) next, 10h instant, at ten o'clock, at the school house on Lombard street, a love Seventh.

The course of study, according to the plan, will be full; comprising, in addition to the usual elementary studies, Composition, History, A'gebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Plane and Sphenical Trigonometry, Surveying, and Navigation, Natural Philosophy, Chemietry, Mechanical Drawing and Oratting, Anatomy, Mud Physiology. Provision will be made, if necessary, for teaching other advanced studies and some of the hanguage:

The year will be divided into two terms: the first dating from the opening on Seemid day (Monday) next, 13th inst; the second commencing with the first Second day (first INSTITUTE FOR COLORED YOUTH.

The year will be divided into two terms: the first dating from the opening on Second day (Monday) next, 13th inst; the second commencing with the first Second day (first Monday) in Second month (February). The Vacation will be six weeks, from the middle of Seventh month (Inly). Examinations of classes will take place within the closing week of each term, in the presence of the Managers or their Committee, and of such other persons as may be by them invited.

invited.

Students who shall have satisfactorily finished the course of study, may have certificates given by the Managers to that effect, recommending them to the Apprenticing Committee for assistance to learn some useful trade or business.

Those obtaining such certificates of approval shall have the preference, if desired by them, for further aid in acquiring a knowledge of some useful trade, profession, or business.

business
Applicants for admis ion must be able to pass an examination in Reading Writing, Spelling, Arithmetic as far as Fractions, and in the Geography of the United States.

Expenses.—Ten dollars per term, including books and stationery. A limited number of those unable to pay will be admitted without charge.

It is contemplated to open a female department, as soon as the present one shall have become prosperonsly estab-

COMMITTEE. Thomas Wistar, Abington, Pennsylvania. Alfred Cope Walnut street wharf, Philadelphia. Jeremiah Hacker, No. 144 South Fourth street, Philadelphia. Israel H. Johnson, No. 35 Market street, Philadelphia

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The Committee will attend on each Sixth day (Fri

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To Merchants, Clerks, Teachers, Students, and All Men. UST PUBLISHED-A New and Complete Set of Rules JUST PUBLISHED—A New and Complete Set of Rules by which all the fundamental operations of Arithmetic may be performed in an incredibly short space of time. To become a master of them will require not more than a couple of hours' study of any good sound mind; and the student will thereby be enabled to add, subtrace, multiply, or divide, in any sum, no matter of how many figures, more accurately, (indeed, beyond the possibility of an error,) and in less than one-fourth the time required in the old system.

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on into the PROPERTY OF NUMBERS, who curther facilitates the other operations.

There are also embraced in the work,

Rules for the Calculation of Interest, Rules for the Calculation of Interest, which will work out the interest at any rate upon any sum with the utmost accuracy, and a simplicity and quickness fully equal to all the other operations by this, and vastly superior to all courses in the old plan.

Together, these form the MOST COMPLETE TREATISE on the Science of Numbers ever issued—and are incalculably valuable to all men from their never failing accuracy and to business men from the immense amount of time they save from the most wearisome detail of business life. Particularly ought they to be in the hands of merchants and clerks, teachers and students, and young men generally.

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Edited by Charles A. Dana.

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This periodical, published from the first of July semi-monthly, will centain views of the most remarkable cities, public edities, and natural scenes, in every sone, and on every continent; accompanied by letter press descriptions, which, while conveying the most accurate and trust worthy information, will seek to clothe the dry details of facts an figures with something of the vitality of nature, and to enable the reader, while he observes the historical and political phenomens to gain some insight into the causes from which they spring. Extensive and coully preparations have been made to present in it the fullest collection of views, not only from every section of the United States, but from all parts of the Continent. For above a year past, artists have been engaged in exploring the most romantic regions of this country, Canada, and Central America, for the special benefit of this work and its readers, and the engravers are now occupied on above a hundred views of North American -cenery alone, which in due time will be laid before our aubscribers, in addition to other engravings of European, Asiatic African, and Australian, cities and land-expes, illustrated by animated and interesting articles from the most popular writers. Twelve numbers will compose a volume. Each number will contain four seel engravings, executed in a high style of art, with about twenty pages of letter-press.

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March 18. G. W. LIGHT, No. 3 Cornbill, Seaton THOMAS EMERY, MANUFACTURER of Lard Oil, Star and Adamantine Streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

N. B. Cash paid for Nos. 1 and 2 lard grease, mutton and beef tallow.

May 15—17

NEWSPAPER AGENCIES.

V B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is agent for the National Era, and authorized to take Advertisements and subscriptions at the same rates as required by us. His offices are at Boston, S. Congress street; New York, Tribune Building; Philadelphia, northwest corner of Third and Chestnut streets; Baltimore, south west corner of North and Fayette streets.

and rayette streets.

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References.—Hon. S. P. Chane, Ohio; Hon. D. Wilmot,
Pennsylvania; Hon. O. Cole, Wisconsin, Hon. D. Wilmot,
Lancaster, Pennsylvania; Gen. Edward Armor, Carlisle,
Pennsylvania; Dr. G. Bailey, Editor National Era; and the
accounting officers generally.

June 5—8m

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FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYL-VANIA. THE third annual session of this institution will com mence on Monday, September 13th, 1832, and continue four and a half months.

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Degrees will be conferred and diplomas granted to the successful candidates, as soon as practicable after the close of the course of Lectures.

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Of all the numerous medicines extant, (and some of them valuable.) for the cure of pulmonary complaints, nothwith this preparation. Others cure sometimes; but at all times, and in all discuses of the lungs and throat where take, and perfectly safe in accordance with the directions are secure from the dang rous consequences of coughs sol colds, which, neglected, ripen into fatal consumption.

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